

TWO NEW SPECIES OF BEETLES OF THE TENEBRIONID GENUS ECHOCERUS.

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A STUDY of a series of specimens of the tenebrionid genus *Echoce-
rus* in the National Museum, kindly placed at my disposal for the pur-
pose by Prof. C. V. Riley, has led to the discovery of two species that
are evidently undescribed. The following brief descriptions are pre-
sented in advance of a more extended paper which is to be published
at an early date.

ECHOCERUS DENTIGER, new species.

Form rather slender, convex. Eyes comparatively feebly emargi-
nate; canthus slightly foliaceous, hardly extending beyond the eyes at
the sides. Antennæ rather short, closely jointed. Prothorax hardly
broader than long, sides subparallel, slightly rounded anteriorly;
anterior angles considerably produced, acute; base slightly narrower
than elytra. Prosternum finely punctate; pro-episterna very coarsely
and sparsely punctate. Scutellum short, much broader than long,
broadly rounded posteriorly. Elytra strongly punctate-striate; sutural
and adjacent striae more or less deeply impressed. Ventral segments
moderately coarsely punctured at the middle. Hind tarsi short, first
joint hardly as long as the second and third together.

Male: Mandibular horns short, suberect; inner margin flattened,
with a broad, irregularly serrate tooth reaching about two-thirds to-
ward the apex; apices slender, acute and incurved, not approximate.
Frontal tubercles very large and quite obtuse. Canthus not promi-
nent, subacutely produced, reaching the base of the mandibular horns.

Female: Front feebly reflexed, not extending beyond the eyes at the
sides.

Size.—Length, 2.7 to 3.6 mm.; width 0.7 to 1.1 mm.

Habitat.—Columbus, Texas; Coconut Grove and Crescent City,
Florida (Schwarz); Allegheny, Pennsylvania (Hamilton); Ohio, Ken-
tucky, and Illinois (Ulke).

Types.—Three examples in the National Museum collection, from Columbus, Texas, and specimens in the collections of Messrs. E. A. Schwarz, Henry Ulke, and F. H. Chittenden.

ECHOCERUS RECURVATUS, new species.

Form depressed. Eyes large, rounded, rather coarsely granulate, feebly emarginate. Anterior angles of prothorax broadly rounded; base feebly bisinuate; basal fovea strongly marked. Pro-episterna densely rugosely punctate. Marginal elytral stria deeply impressed. Ventral segments finely and densely punctured at the middle.

Male: Mandibular horns long, slender, simple, ascending and convergent from the base, recurved and contiguous at the apices. Front strongly concave, posteriorly with an arcuate ridge, forming at each side just above the inner margin of the eye an obtuse tubercle, and medially a small, elevated, more or less dentate or sinuate lamina. Canthus small, broadly rounded anteriorly, not contiguous to the horns.

Female: Clypeus subtruncate, separated from the front by a deeply impressed line. Prosternum sparsely punctate and shining.

Size.—Length, 2.9 to 3 mm.; width 0.9 to 1.2 mm.

Habitat.—Florida: Key West (Morrison, Schwarz), Metacombe Key (Ashmead).

Types.—Three examples in the National Museum, from Metacombe Key, Florida, and specimens in the collections of Messrs. Schwarz, Chittenden, and W. H. Ashmead.